

Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £685,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
[20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Cour of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. (Chairman)
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
H. Sturtevant, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parry Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [153]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE

TWO MORE

OF THEIR

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS

ON

SATURDAYS,

SEPTEMBER 22ND AND 29TH,

For the BENEFIT of the

PLAGUE WORKERS.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL PARTICULARS in PROGRAMMES, which will be issued on or about MONDAY,

17TH SEPTEMBER.

Popular Prices, 2s & 1s.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-price to Back Seats only.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

SEATS may be Booked on and after SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [199]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.
FUNDS exceed SEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information, Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUBI RUSSIAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [740]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

ICHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [740]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to secure Subscription Grifts for the Next Meeting 1894/95 are requested to Communicate as Early as Possible with the Undersigned.

HART BUCK,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [797]

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply. Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, Fifty Miles Champion of the World, hereby offers to give any Gentleman in Hongkong a start of ONE MILE in ONE HOUR'S Walk, or FOUR MILES start in 25 MILES, for a STAKE or PURSE subscribed by the Sporting Community of Hongkong.

An early acceptance of this Challenge will oblige, addressed to

ARTHUR HANCOCK,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [925]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,
East Point.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [893]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CAN NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.

Office 18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [695]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any FANCY or old KNITWEAR to be made into Baskets for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [492]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY—PRICE \$1.00 THE SET.

NEW MAPS OF

KOREA AND NORTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [6]

W. BREWER

NEW ARRIVALS

CASH BOXES—DESPATCH BOXES.

Copying Presses—Jukeboxes.

Police Whistles—Stationery Cases.

Porcelain Menu Stands.

Cheap Commercial Envelopes.

Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco.

Gold Flake Tobacco.

Three Castles Cigarettes.

Egyptian Cigarettes.

Gent's Brown Russian Boots and Shoes.

Brown Shoe Polish.

Cheap Canvas Tennis Shoes, \$2.50 per pair.

LARGE VARIETY OF WELL FINISHED

TENNIS SHOES.

Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls.

Cricket Balls—Cricket Balls.

Boxing Gloves—Football.

Photographic Plates and Photographic Material.

Indoor Games, Reversal, Halma, Pechesi.

Briar Pipes in cases.

Handsome Plush Photo Frames from Carte de

Visite to panel size.

New Stock French Books.

Forster's Text Book of Ore and Stone Mining.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1894.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting

throughout

the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—

"CENTRAL,"

SHANGHAI.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,

PROPRIETOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF

SHIP AND ENGINE STORES

OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894

TELEPHONE No. 97. [50]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,

4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [14]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremia"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Paddocks Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cafeteria* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. [912]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to \$7.50 per Share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th September, 1894, and on signing the Form of Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN,
Liquidator.

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THE PHARMACY,

Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleansing agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any smaller Spa.

FLETCHER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c., 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [28]

"DERMATOL."

MANUFACTURED by FARRBERG, HICEST, & Co. Its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S LION BRAND ANTI-PYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Company.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907]

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments. Novelities received by every Mail.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

769]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Valjoux and Sokol's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central. [698]

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central. [697]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE, SPARS and LUMBER. Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [793]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 20th September, 1894, commencing at 2.45 P.M., at No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON, The Residence of

J. BROWNHILL, Esq.

THE WHOLE of HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LD., were the first to introduce EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is a sovereign remedy for COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH. A first-rate Germicide. It is a more powerful disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES.

FOR USE IN THE BATH.

D. C. & Co's
EUCALYPTUS OIL,
BOTTLES—50 cents & \$1.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75
25 lbs. " " \$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

At Cosmopolitan Dock, on the 15th instant, the infant son of E. J. MAIN.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, September 18th.
Five Chinese Generals, including Tso Pao Kuei, were amongst the prisoners taken at the battle of Ping Yang. All the prisoners are being despatched to Japan in batches of a thousand.

The English newspapers generally comment on the immense importance of the victory as constituting Japan an important Eastern Power. [The probability is, judging from our own experiences of affairs in the North, that the alleged Japanese victory is what is vulgarly known as a Shanghai "bunder."—Ed. H. Telegraph.]

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph).
SHANGHAI, September 19th, 3.43 p.m.

The following particulars of a sanguinary naval battle fought in the Gulf of Liao Tung, near the mouth of the Yalu river, on Monday last between the Chinese and Japanese fleets was received at this office at 4.15 this afternoon. The report may be accepted as a true statement

of the results of the first great naval battle of the war, for it comes from a thoroughly reliable and impartial source—our special correspondent in Shanghai. To render the report more intelligible than it otherwise would be, we append a wood-cut which was prepared in this office in anticipation of some further fighting in the Gulf of Pechili or the approaches to the Yalu river, the natural north-western frontier of Korea.

Our "Special's" wire reads as follows:—A desperate naval engagement took place in the Gulf of Liao Tung, near the mouth of the Yalu river. It lasted for six hours, during which time the Chinese warships *Yung-wai* and *Chao-yun* were burnt and stranded, the *Chi-yuen* and *King-yuen* were shattered by torpedoes and sunk in deep water, all hands going down with them.

The Japanese lost three warships, which foundered in deep water, while several vessels in the Mikado's squadron were seriously damaged by the enemy's shell and torpedoes. Great loss of life.

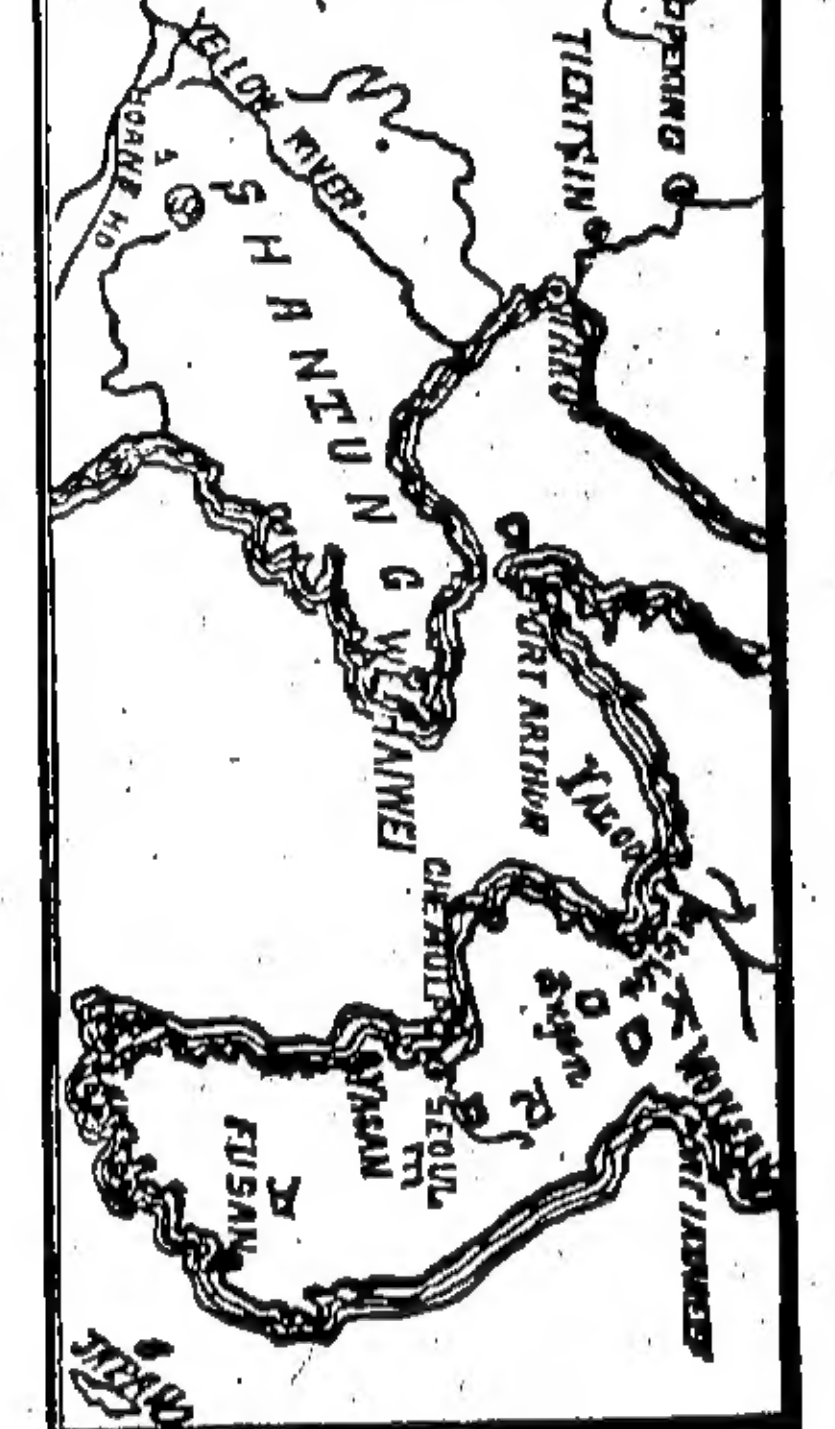
The engagement was a very desperate one from start to finish, both of the fleets entering into the contest with manifest pluck and determination to do or die.

There is said to be great consternation in the palace at Peking, most of the high officials being to great consternation. The Emperor has thereupon decided to personally superintend the military and naval operations against Japan.

Serious trouble is expected at any moment in the North and in the riverine provinces.

Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, is reported to be highly incensed and is making desperate efforts to ensure the success of China's arms against Japan in the near future.

SKETCH OF KOREA AND NORTH CHINA.



QUARANTINE IN SAIGON RAISED.

The following despatch speaks for itself:—
SAIGON, 15th September.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that the Quarantine Regulations upon vessels from Hongkong was raised on the 6th inst.

I have the honour, etc.
C. F. TREMLETT,
H.B.M. Consul.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m.

THE Vaudeville at the City Hall to-morrow night at 9 o'clock sharp.

THE silk steamer *Empress of China* was delivered in New York on the 15th inst.

THE R.M.S. *Stam* left Singapore at 1 p.m. yesterday, and is due here at 7 a.m. on Sunday next, the 23rd inst.

THE British cruiser *Caroline* left Yokohama on the 12th instant with Mr. Walter C. Hillier, British Consul-General, to Korea.

AMERICAN and French mails have been postponed. The American to 1 p.m. to-morrow. No date yet fixed for the departure of the French liner.

THE Postmaster-General at Ceylon has expressed a desire to create at Colombo a "soring depot" for the correspondence of the Far East and elsewhere.

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this yesterday afternoon.

THE British gunboat *Swift* arrived at Singapore from Bangkok on the 8th inst. and after a short detention in quarantine proceeded to the Tanjong Pagar wharf to coal.

We hear that three missionary ladies of the Red Cross Society are leaving Shanghai shortly for Wienton to look after the wounded soldiers who may return from Korea.

LORD and Lady Randolph Churchill arrived at Yokohama by the *Empress of Japan*, on the 15th instant. Lord Randolph is reported to be still in very indifferent health.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the steamer *Frigo*. She will run between Nagasaki and Shanghai in place of the *Angers* hitherto on that line.

DUKE FREDERICK WILLIAM of Mecklenburg is serving as a naval lieutenant on board the *Albatross*, a German cruiser now on her way to Far Eastern seas from the west coast of Africa.

THE O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on August 31st for San Francisco, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 15th inst.

ADMIRAL C. C. CARPENTER, Commander-in-Chief of the United States squadron in Far Eastern Seas, arrived at Nagasaki from San Francisco on the 25th ult., and the same day hoisted his flag on the *Monterey*, which left for Chemulpo on the 30th.

THE Manchester Ship Canal, although not yet a pronounced financial failure, has failed to pay current working expenses.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carilli & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamer *Co's* steamer *SYRA* left Tacoma for this port on the 16th inst., via Japan ports.

MR. OKOSHI, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who left that port on account when the war broke out, has been ordered to proceed to Chemulpo, and left Tokyo on the 6th inst. for Korea.

WHEN the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Sakura-maru* arrived at Moji on the 3rd inst., she was immediately chartered by the Japanese Government as a transport, and took troops on board and left for Fusan.

THAT charming idyl, *David's* "Art of Love" has been proscribed in Victoria by the influence of religious enthusiasts. What fools some people can be when they get fairly started on the silly racket! They will knock the Bible out next.

THE trial on appeal of the Korean, Li-tsu Shoku, who was charged with having instigated the murder of Kim Ok-kin, was concluded by the Tokyo District Court some time ago, will be held in the Court of Appeal, Tokyo, on Friday, the 21st inst.

FASHIONABLE item from the *Stam Observer* of September 6th: "A marriage was registered yesterday at the British Consulate, Bangkok, by Mr. J. G. Scott, H.B.M.'s *Charge d'Affaires*, the contracting parties being Mr. Pugh and Miss Maria Chen, a Siamese lady.

The next meeting of members of the "Old Volume" society will be held at the Mount Austin Hotel on Friday, the 21st instant, at 9.15 p.m. The subject for discussion (as a sequel to the debate on the China-Japan War) will be—Should foreign Powers interfere? His Excellency Sir William Robinson will preside.

In addition to the Japanese officials decorated for their services in connection with the treaty revision business, Mr. H. W. Denton, an American subject, is, according to the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, apparently considered by the Government to have laboured so hard against the interests of foreigners in general as to deserve recognition.

It is alleged that permanent use of potash, if soon administered, is an absolute specific for cholera or morphia poisoning. It has also been found that nitrate of potash is an absolute specific for cyanide of potassium, or prussic acid poisoning; but it must not be forgotten that a strong dose of prussic acid paralyses a man's heart in a minute, or even less.

It is stated in a recent issue of the *Hochi* that a detailed record of the battles at Seikwan and Asan have been printed in pamphlet form by the Principal Headquarters of the Expedition to Korea, and distributed among the officers of the Japanese army. No copies, however, can be obtained by the public, and probably for very good reasons, which will be explained in the sweet by and by.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme in the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Folk-songs "See Me Dance" Fabach.
Quadrille "Jolly Company" Jones.
Schottische "Sunshine" Jones.
Valse "My Belle Adore" Dudley Day.
Valse "Solace" Jones.
Valse "The Little Polka" Widdowson.
Schottische "Ride and Ride" Smith.
Valse "Tender and True" Bealson.

THE *Kohaku* hears that Viscount Aoki, Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James, will shortly be transferred from London to Berlin, where he will devote his attention to the revision of the treaty with Germany. Mr. Aoki, a Minister plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in reserve, at present Director of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Department, will if it is said, replace Count Hoki in the great metropolis.

THE *Daily Press* this morning says editorially that there is a widespread objection to the demolition of Tai-ping-tan on the evidence at present before the public, and the *Daily Press* deliberately lies. Anybody in touch with the Hongkong community knows that it is practically unanimous—of course, outside the Granny Sharp crowd of sanity Philistines—in supporting the Government in a measure that the public safety renders imperative.

THIS is the sort of tommy-rot the semi-official *Japan Mail* dishes up for its readers:—"All the vessels of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have assembled in Shanghai." And yet if the inflated "wind-bag" who edits the *Mail* in Tokyo had looked up the latest files of the Hongkong papers he would have seen that the China Merchants' steamers *Fushan* and *Yung-ching* are still at anchor near Stonecutters' Island in this colony, where they are likely to remain for some time to come.

THE London *Times* on the Korean imbroglio thusly:—"In the most favorable event her occupation of Korea could bring her (Japan) nothing but trouble. No matter in what way the excitement arose, its existence evidently adds to the temptation for China to Government to resort to foreign adventure in order to obtain the popularity of which it stands in need. It is probable that the Japanese people will go into war if it is to be with a light heart. But if the Chinese go into the matter in earnest, Japan may in the long run pay dearly for her earlier victories. China has enormous staying power."

THESE are few "pick-me-ups" remarks on an equal of well-made tea; few things that will so put to flight "the tired feeling" millions of brain-workers are familiar with; *per contra*, there are few more injurious compounds put into human stomachs than the long-steeped decoction, replete with astringent tannin, that the average Hibernian charwoman lubbers in boundless quantities. What is well-made tea? To begin, the making of it in a heated pot with freshly boiled water, standing just long enough—that is a fine art that can be acquired, but only by patience and persevering study.

THE many friends of Mr. Richard Inglis, for several years engineer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will sincerely regret to hear of his untimely death, at his residence, Yokohama, on the 5th instant, of an aneurism. Mr. Inglis was a native of Tyngsboro, East Lothian, and came out to the East a number of years ago in the *Gladius* Castle. Commenting on the regrettable decease of this young and promising member of the engineering profession, the *British* says that his knowledge of engineering, his steady perseverance, and his gentlemanly manners, gradually led to his promotion to the high position he occupied at the time of his death. A young, strong, and healthy man, he might have lived for many years to come, but for the unfortunate effects of an attack of aneurism. He was a Freemason of high rank, and a man of refined but sterling disposition, who was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE *Hochi* reports that Mr. Edwin Dun, the United States Minister to Japan, is about to marry a Japanese lady.

Jinx:—"What do you think of the proposition to put the United States flag on postage stamps?"
Blink:—"Don't like it." "Why not?" "Old Glory" has never yet been licked."

THE United States cruiser *Concord* arrived at Yokohama en route to Korea on the 6th instant and will probably be followed by the *Philadelpia* (Newark, Boston, and Charleston). Germany is sending out to the Far East the cruisers *Albatross*, *Arcona*, *Maris*, *Cormorant* and *Condor*.

THE following translation of a telegram published in a Japanese paper appeared in a recent issue of the *Japan Mail*:—

Shanghai, September 4th.
Some rebels belonging to a Chinese association called the *Tenchi Kai* are likely to create some disturbance in Canton.

As will be seen by an advertisement published in another part of this issue a Public Meeting, at which His Excellency the Governor will preside, will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the steps to be taken to recognize the services rendered to the community during the recent plague.

WE are glad to observe that the *Hongkong Telegraph's* indignant protest against £300 a year, or any other sum, being "cushawed" to Mr. Chadwick, or any other alleged sanitary expert, for lending Hongkong the grace and favour of his eminent name—and nothing else—has received the unanimous approval of the Retrenchment Committee.

THERE are but few beliefs that are more peculiar than that of the Mohammedans respecting the three natural elements which they believe inhabit the bodies of all men. The first is the animal spirit, which has its seat in the brain, performing through the nerves all the actions of sense and motion. The second is the vital spirit, which has its seat in the heart, and which has control of the motion, blood and animal heat. The third is the natural spirit, which is seated in the liver, and upon which depends the temper and general frame of the mind.

THERE are not many Europeans in Korea. In 1890, there were only 40 in the three ports of Korea; in the following year there were 54; and in 1892 they increased to 64. During the three years Japanese had increased by about 1,000 and Chinese by 400. Among the Europeans, the most numerous were British, followed in order by Germans, Americans, French, Danes, Portuguese, Russians, and Italians. Of the Europeans, 30 were at Jinsen, 17 at Fusan, and 25 at Gensan. There were at the time in Korea, 7,250 Japanese and 670 Chinese, the latter of whom lived mostly at Jinsen. The total native population of the three treaty ports was about 50,000.

MR. YASUNOSUKI, a native of Fukuoka, is reported by the *Shin Choya* to have discovered a large coal bed in the vicinity of Shikawa village, Chichibu district, Saitama prefecture. He has applied for the lease of several million *tsudo* of land. Of this the lease of about a million *tsudo* has been licensed, to be followed with the lease of the rest in a few days. According to the opinion of an expert who has examined the mineral extracted from that bed, the quality is said to be far better than that produced at Toyo and Kurari, in Chikuzen, and is on a par with the coal of Tagawa. The new bed is favourably situated, the transportation of coal being only 15 miles from Hanjo Station, on the Nippon Railway.

THE *Shenao* of the 12th inst. contained the text of an important Imperial decree published on the 12th in the *Peking Gazette*. It was issued in response to a memorial presented by Tuanliang to the Board of Censors with reference to the famous Chang-Pei-lun, son-in-law of the Viceroy Li and proceeds to say that Chang-Pei-lun, though degraded and banished to his native place for running away from the French in Fochow in 1884, has been residing for some time past in the Viceroy's *ya-men*. The memorial set forth that it was imprudent at the present juncture to take every possible precaution against political news being spread abroad, and on this account it was highly desirable that such a person as Chang should not be allowed to reside any longer in the Viceroy's *ya-men*, where he might easily get hold of the most important state secrets. The decree of the 12th approves of the memorial and orders Li Hung-chang to get rid of his undesirable relative as soon as possible.

THE prize-fighters "Jim" Corbett and Jackson recently met in New York with a view to arrange for a fight. The interview was a curious one, says an American contemporary. We have repeatedly been told that these men were living refutations of the view that prize-fighting is a brutalizing occupation. At any rate, judging by their conduct on this occasion, their profession has not endowed these two men with dignity or command of temper. Each blew his own trumpet and abused the other in a manner which, though approved as a preliminary to a more active contest in the time of the Homeric heroes, is now accounted extremely "bad form." Finally they completely lost their tempers, and behaved like a couple of irate Billingsgate fishwives. In fact it seemed at one time as if they would actually come to blows—a consummation that would greatly have regretted when they became cool, since there was no money stake on the "event." In the end they separated without coming to terms. Jackson refused to fight in the South, because, he said, "I should be shot by the crowd if I whipped you." Corbett declined to fight in England, where he said he should not receive fair play. Why they could not fight in the North was not clear, but perhaps the fight there would not "draw" to their satisfaction. It almost appeared as if neither of the doughty champions was eager to meet the other in anything more serious than a boasting competition.

THE STORM.

Hardly had the last strong gale, caused by the typhoon that entered the Gulf of Tonkin on the 12th instant, eased off, when news of another "breeze" came to hand from the Manila Observatory through Mr. Urrut, the Consul for Spain, here, who courteously supplied us with the following telegraphic advice:—

MANILA, September 13th.
There appear to be two depressions—one to the S.E. of Manila, in the Pacific, and the other to the N.W., in the China Sea.
September 14th, 10.23 a.m.
"The two depressions announced yesterday's telegram remain almost stationary at present, without increasing in force."

September 15th, 2.50 p.m.

"The depressions which were to the S.E. and to the N.W. of Manila, is increasing in force. Probably it will strike to-night the northern part of the island of Luzon. It seems to have taken a direction from S.E. to N.W., but we cannot say if it will change its course on entering the land or the China Sea."

September 16th, 11.30 a.m.

"The typhoon has not struck the island (Luzon). It seems to be opposed by an unknown force which we suppose to be a depression in the China Sea. The direction is the same as yesterday, from south-east to north-west. Should it change its course we will telegraph again."

September 17th, 5.12 p.m.

The storm is moving in a N.W. direction. Yesterday afternoon the weather became very threatening, and at 4.15 p.m. one mound of the typhoon gun was fired, as the Acting Director of the Observatory then expected a strong gale to blow here. As for once he was right, the barometer which had been falling gradually during the previous forty-eight hours began to fall rapidly and by 8 p.m. a living gale of wind from the northward and eastward was howling over these festive shores, accompanied by rain squalls of great violence. Several of the steamers in port had taken up positions in Kowloon Bay and at the back of Stonecutters' Island at an early hour, while others had cast off from their moorings and dropped anchor in the quarantine ground and near Green Island. The "small fry" cleared out of the harbour long before sundown and about 6 p.m. not a single steamer or cargo-boat was to be seen anywhere, with the exception of one or two near Canton wharf that waited too long and were smashed into match-wood. The French mail boat *Yarra* and the P. and O. steamer *Malwa* apparently made up their minds to weather the gale at their respective buoys, with steam up ready for any emergency. In this way the shipping in port prepared for what has turned out to be the heaviest blow this colony has experienced since October of last year.

Happily timely warnings of the storm was given and there is therefore next to no damage to report so far as is known at present. Towards midnight the wind increased considerably and the squalls became more rapid and violent. The sea, at high tide, was breaking clean over the Praya and dashed with great violence over the sea-walls on the north-west side of the reclaimed land in the central and western parts of the colony. At daybreak the scene—seeing the Praya was novel and interesting one, and by 10 o'clock this morning a large number of natives and foreigners ventured forth to see the effects of the raging elements. Most, if not all, of the business houses in the colony, including all the Chinese *compradore* stores along the Praya have been closed throughout the day, and as we go to press there are no indications of the weather improving very much, for the barometer is very low and the typhoon is veering S.W. of the colony. The Peak and Kowloon residents are pretty close prisoners.

Of the incidents in and around town there is but little to record, but the following particulars may be interesting:—
The big telephone dome at the Kowloon Observatory was lifted out of its socket by the gale this morning, and fell down, and great was the fall thereof.

A large masthead near the Naval Yard, Kowloon, has vanished and may have turned up at Macao or the Ladrones.

The gale has done serious damage to the trees in Kowloon, and even uprooted some stately banyan trees.
The temporary pier of the Victoria Recreation Club was damaged and large poles and boards were carried away by heavy seas, while the boats were washed out of the boathouse.
Upwards of 100 sparrows were found dead, at Yau-mai Police Station, this morning, and as food is somewhat scarce, no doubt a "spadger" pie will be appreciated 'over the way.'

The homeward bound French Mail steamer *Yarra*, which should have left to-day at noon, will leave as soon as the weather is more favourable. The Agents of the Messageries Maritimes will issue an "Express" three hours before her departure.

The outward bound *Oceanic*, which should have arrived here at 2 p.m. to-day, is overdue, and is no doubt having a "duelling" to the southward.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the German steamer *Bydra*, from Saigon; and as the Chinese characters say she is now two days overdue, she must be either battling with the typhoon or broken down and seeking shelter along the coast.

The Danish steamer *Ask*, which left Hallow this morning, put back to Hallow owing to stress of weather.

The elegant matched erected at the new Pedder's Wharf has been blown away and the pier slightly damaged.

The *Hydra*, foolishly left anchored off West Point, weathered out the gale fairly well, but should be towed into a safe anchorage without delay.

A little barque anchored in Wanchai Bay was blown away from her moorings and is now lying alongside the steamer *Strait of Dover* to which she is made fast.

Telegraphic communication with the Observatory is interrupted.

At 3.30 p.m. the typhoon was to the West and about 200 miles from the Colony.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The following notes are taken from our Japanese contemporaries:—

SHIMONOSEKI, September 17th.
Five Chinese war-vessels were preparing for war in the neighbourhood of Wosung on the 17th ult., but they seem to have no intention of proceeding to sea.

Some 8 cannon, 300 tons of ammunition, 100 tons of coal, 50 bags of rice and 60 coals were shipped at Shanghai on the 16th ult. for Formosa.

Rumour has it that General Liu Yung-fu has reached Formosa accompanied by 5,000 soldiers.

MANUKAME, September 17th.
The transport *Saghu Maru* ran on to a shoal off Ok-shima, and has not yet been floated.

FUSAN, September 17th.
A Soviet correspondent announces that everything is quiet in the capital, but great scarcity of various articles is experienced as a consequence of insufficient communication with other towns.

Marquis Satoji has been paying daily visits to the Korean Court. Entertainments have been given and returned by the Koreans and Japanese. The Tai Wu-kun has been present at a banquet given by Japanese.

SHANGHAI, September 17th.
The Chinese Government has issued a notification to the effect that Japanese subjects residents in China shall be amenable to Chinese law.

SHIMONOSEKI, September 17th.

The Norwegian steamer *Yulbille* (?), which has been chartered by the Chinese Government, has been carrying war material between Shanghai and Formosa since July last.

SHANGHAI, September 17th.
Wu-Ta-Cheng has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in Korea, and has proceeded to Pyongyang with the troops under his command.

SHIMONOSEKI, September 17th.
A despatch from Chemulpo, dated August 29th, contained information to the effect that the General commanding the Chinese troops at Pingyang have issued a notification that any one who shall arrest any Japanese travelling in Wanchangdo or Pingyang shall be richly rewarded, and also that the Chinese army has been sent to Wanchangdo on the Japanese, who massacred 3,000 Koreans at Asan. Koreans generally believe in this notification, and the accounts of the Japanese army have been troubled by Koreans more than by Chinese.

ADMIRAL Fremantle, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Chemulpo on August 29th in the *Centurion*, with two other men-of-war.

FUSAN, September 16th.
A despatch from Chemulpo, dated September 4th, stated that preparations for action having been completed, fighting was likely to begin in a day or two.

NAGASAKI, September 16th.
The British man-of-war *Leander* has suddenly left for Chinese waters.

FUSAN, September 16th.
A Niseno correspondent, under date the 14th instant, states that the preparations for an engagement have been satisfactorily effected, and the fight will probably take place to-day.

AKITA, September 16th.
The Emperor and Empress have been graciously pleased to grant ¥2,000 towards the relief of sufferers in the recent severe flood.

FUSAN, September 16th.
A French man-of-war arrived here to-day. Other French vessels will follow.

SHANGHAI, September 16th.
A few days ago a French Custom officer was murdered by Chinese on the borders of the French possessions of Anson and Tonquin.

FUSAN, September 15th.
Several Chinese men-of-war, which were lying in Bokhai Bay, assembled at Wei-hai-wei two or three days ago.

especially the districts about Peking, have for some days been devastated by great floods, which had not subsided up to the 30th ult., and that there has been an enormous loss of lives and cattle. In North China the rainy season lasts from the middle of August to the middle of September; and as the rivers are of great magnitude, floods take a long time to subside.

SHANGHAI, September 11th.
A great deal has been said within the last few days in the five papers here of the anticipated arrival at this port of the anticipated Korean and Chinese troops. The official volunteer of the operations of the Chinese army in Korea, and has accordingly been allowed by the Throne to vacate his post in Hunan and go up with all haste to Tientsin, with a contingent of picked Hunanese, numbering 4,000 men. According to a telegram received by the *Hu-pao* yesterday from its Tientsin correspondent, H.E. Wu Tach'ang arrived *en route* in Tientsin about five days ago. The telegram in question reports that nearly all of Wu Tach'ang's picked men had already arrived at Tientsin, having taken passage in batches during several weeks as private passengers in the Northern steamers for that port, where modern arms will be furnished them. This state of affairs was taken in order to overcome the intelligence of the movements of Wu Tach'ang and his troops being reported to the Japanese government before the men arrived in the North, for in all probability H.E. Wu is to be the future Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army operating in Korea. H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, the ex-Resident at Seoul, whom the Chinese papers have credited with being made commander of 4,000 troops and a body of 100 cavalry for the purpose of going to Korea, will not yet start, nor will he start until H.E. Wu Tach'ang has taken command of the "advance army corps."

General Hui P'ang-tao, now Brigadier-General of the Taming Division of Chihli, but formerly Commander of the Viceroy L's special body troops—some 4,000 in number—quartered at Tientsin, and an officer very well known to foreigners in that port, has arrived there from his post in the interior of the province accompanied by 250 foreign-dressed cavalry and three batteries of heavy artillery. At the General's first audience with the Viceroy the former volunteered for active service in Korea, permission being accorded with an order to raise another three batteries of heavy artillery and one more battalion of cavalry before starting for the scene of operations. Many retired officers and time-expired soldiers belonging to General Hui's old command, who had come to Tientsin and joined their old commander, and General Hui's expressed to lead his well-armed brigade of 1,000 horse and a battery of heavy artillery on route for Korea by the first days of October.

A telegram has been received at Tientsin from General Yeh Chih-chao, Commander-in-Chief of the "advance army corps" of Korea, asking the Peking authorities to forward with all dispatch cotton-wadded clothing for the troops, and the same number of sheep-skins overalls for the same purpose. The health of the troops (and September) was good.

THE CHINESE "SECOND ARMY OF KOREA."
A lieutenant of the celebrated late Marquis Tso Tsung-tang and his special *guying* the late Lieh Chin-tang, ex-Governor of Chinese Turkestan (who died on the 10th ultimo), named Wei Kuang-tao, who succeeded Lieh Chin-tang as acting-Governor of Chinese Turkestan, while he held the Provincial Treasurer's seals, but who has been in retirement about three years, has since memorialised the Throne offering to go to Korea. The Throne has accepted the offer and 8,000 men from his private province of Hunan, and then march for the North with all haste. It is intended that these Hunan troops, who have been pouring into Shantung and Chihli for the past two months from Yangtze ports and Hunan, shall make the "second army of Korea," with Governor Wei as chief in command and H.E. Ch'eh Ch'ing, the Provincial Judge of Kiangsu, who led 4,000 men the other day given up his Grand Canal for Tientsin—shall be the second army of Korea. The "advance" army corps is composed nearly entirely of Anhui men of the "army of the Huai," and the second army corps will be their rivals of the "army of the Ssang," composed and officered entirely by Hunanese.

To make up for the delay on the regular army corps guarding Tientsin and its approach, the despatch of the troops now in Korea, there have been engaged, partly in Chihli but mostly from the Lingkuo province, no less than fifty-four battalions, horse, foot and artillery, or roughly some 25,000 men. Of these, remarks a telegram received by the *Hu-pao* yesterday, thirty-one battalions or some 15,000 men have already arrived at the several points where they are destined to guard. Thus for the defence of Tientsin alone, including the new levies of the Viceroy Li, will have by the end of September at least 30,000 men to rely upon in case of a Japanese invasion.

The Nanjing Viceroy, having received a telegram from Tientsin, will despatch soon three of the largest vessels belonging to the Nanjing squadron to reinforce the Peking fleet in the North. It is assumed that the *Kachiki*, *Nansheng*, and *Huanshi* will be made when the vessels arrive at their destination. Four formidable torpedo cruisers, recently purchased from abroad, two by the Peking and two by the Nanjing authorities, it is expected will also reinforce the Northern fleet within a fortnight from now. Their names we believe are the *Tsuyun* and *Tsingyun* of the Peking, and the *Laiyun* and *Tsuyun* of the Nanjing. The Korean King, on the other hand, has sent an extraordinary mission to Peking, with a number of valuable presents in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday next November, and asking for China's help to the bitter end against the Japanese.

Ever since the news of the naval engagement near Yashan on the 25th of July last, the *Hu-pao* has been advocating the mobilisation of all available foreign-type ships of the Chinese Admiralty, in Peking waters, so that by their superiority in numbers and armament it would be possible to engage the Japanese fleet in Korean and Japanese waters. "Even the small gunboats of 150 tons," says the *Hu-pao*, "should be utilised and gathered together from all the maritime provinces and sent in a grand fleet to the Peking, as in a grand naval battle every gun will tell its tale, and the despised small gunboats may by the merest chance, by a well-directed shot, perhaps decide the battle. Who knows? The various ports on the seaboard of China are without exception splendidly armed and now garrisoned by strong forces of men and more than sufficient for the purposes intended—defence—hence the scattered ships-of-war, cruisers, corvettes and gunboats, now lying in each port are really of no use at all separately, but will be of immense advantage when mobilised with the Peking fleet." Apparently these continuous representations of the *Hu-pao* have had some influence with the decision of the Central Government, as a telegram to the *Hu-pao* from

Tientsin announces the determination of the Admiralty to order up to the Peking every vessel of a certain tonnage and armament now scattered throughout the whole seaboard of China and the Yangtze, as well as all the torpedo boats now lying idle at Canton, Foochow and Nanjing. There is some talk even of lightly arming the now idle fleet of the China Merchants to act as cruisers or armed transports, but this move it seems has not been decided upon yet.—N. C. Daily News.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

We ask again—Is China's backward position caused by the inevitable conflict of these two most powerful and civilised races on the planet, and particularly caused by China having to a certain extent followed what from her point of view is an inferior civilisation to what she had before? Most assuredly not. If the decision of the competitive value of the two civilisations were left to the two opposing theories of civilisation it would only result in bitter and endless dispute. Happily time is now rapidly deciding between the two disputants. The careful comparison of the products of each civilisation in detail clearly shows, and each day more clearly, which is the better in practice whatever their theories may be. As soon as the two races were at liberty to exchange ideas in commerce for instance, it turned out that the Chinese people rapidly bought cotton and woolen manufactures, matches, iron, steel, lamps, sugar, rifles, guns, steamers, etc. Later they also appreciate foreign banks, foreign coins, telegraphs and railways. Nor is it the ignorant common people alone who appreciate these. When the present Emperor was about to assume the reins of government, caravans of huge Peking barrows were filled with glass, plant for electric light, and other foreign produce of western civilisation to adorn his palace. Even last month we have witnessed the choicest presents of the Nanjing Viceroy and Shanghai mandarins to the Empress Dowager on her 60th birthday, and they were furniture in foreign style! Who ever now hears of a mandarin making long journeys in a chair, or a junk if he can get the trials or a steamer? On the other hand, the white man is equally free to buy Chinese manufactures, but he never does so; nor is he likely to do so as long as the Chinese are so backward that the best wheeled vehicle to be found in all the southern part of the empire is a barrow! Thus we find the Chinese themselves declaring the superiority of the products of the white man's civilisation.

Nor is it in material and mechanical arts only that they declare the superiority of the white man. The political which is one of the strong points of Chinese civilisation. Ask which race gives the better protection to its subjects, which gives the greater amount of comfort to the poor, greater liberty to its subject; which gives the better education so as to develop the full man as well as the resources of nature throughout the whole world. Those staying at home and who never study the condition of other nations have no means of comparison. But as far as intelligent Chinamen do have means of comparison they also declare in favour of that of the white race. For the large majority of those who have studied these questions abroad are in favour of political reforms of all kinds. International law they adopt wholesale; they know that while foreign governments have heavier taxes than China still they do more for the people so their people get richer each year while China gets poorer. They know that while the white man has no slaves, still the highest Manchus slaves as numerous as a slave when addressing the Emperor, and no millions dare call his wealth his own nor the highest mandarins call his person his own. The vast empire with everything in it and on it are the Emperor's alone. Anything possessed as personal freedom or personal property is entirely by pure grace of the Emperor. Not any soul besides him has any rights. As for those who dared to emigrate abroad, to improve their fortunes they were liable to have all their property confiscated on their return, still last year. And who changed this law? One who had been abroad and studied how the white man managed such cases—the late Chinese Minister to England, France, and Italy. As to those who stay at home, the white nations count their poor by the tens of thousands; China counts hers by the millions. The whites are only richly plucked. The Chinese starve outright. Thirty years ago the greatest Chinese statesman opposed industrial reforms lest the poor be thrown out of employment. Now the leading statesmen in China are beginning to find out that the way of the white man is better, so they are introducing industries to give employment to the poor and to give cheaper food and clothing to all the poor. The white nations treat their poor as men and give a chance to all to prosper by teaching them all to read and write. The yellow race has reduced a monstrous amount of its poor to mere beasts of burden who can no more read than their yoke-fellows the donkey or the ox! Only give the Chinaman freedom to choose between the two with a full knowledge of the two states and the unanimous vote would be one way, for it is so wherever tried.

The same is true of religion. The greatest rebellion of the present dynasty chose a part of the religion of the white man, and that not the better part of it, as superior to what the Chinese had before. Mandarins ignorant of the history of the world immediately concluded that to be a Christian was equivalent to being a rebel, not knowing that the most powerful nations on earth are all Christians, and forgetting that it was those who followed the true and higher religion of the white man who sent a Christian officer, Colonel Gordon, to help the Chinese government to put down the rebellion. To this day most of the Chinese mandarins are not enlightened upon this subject, therefore they are bitterly opposed to the progress of Christianity. Yet in spite of this constant persecution, periodically pushed as far as the government dared, the number of Christians increase rapidly, so that there are now over 50,000 of them. It is by so in spite of opposition, how many more would declare themselves the followers of the white man's religion if they were free to do so, especially as the keynote of Confucianism is authority whilst that of Christianity is salvation from suffering and oppression. In fact intelligent Chinamen know that the white man governs eighty per cent. of the land of the world and actually governs sixty-three per cent. of the population, besides having so powerful an influence over all nations that they gladly learn of him more and more every year. So we see that in detail even the yellow man himself confesses readily, whenever free to do so, that in spite of certain drawbacks, the white man's civilisation is far superior and must be adopted if China ever hopes to hold a very high place among the nations. Who, then, is to blame? China is not in that position today.—N. C. Daily News.

CHUNGKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUNGKING, 26th August.
A most extensive outbreak of fire took place at Chungking on the evening of the 25th August. It was caused by the accidental burning of the glass bowl of a bonfire lamp in a small shop

at the south-eastern part of the city. The flames rapidly mounted to the wood-work and the house was in a blaze almost before the distracted inhabitants could rush out with anything they could hastily pick up. The alarm soon spread, but nothing within the limited resources of the Chinese could arrest the progress of the devouring element, assisted, as it was, by a strong breeze from the south-east sweeping over that elevated part of the city exposed to the fire. Four or five houses succumbed to the flames, which quickly spread over such a great area that, at one time, all hope of saving the city was abandoned. The Taoist and his immediate staff, together with many other officials, were on the spot, and did their utmost, urged by encouraging the workers, and giving orders as to the best way of arresting the progress of the fire, but everyone who has remarked the behaviour of the Chinese in times of panic—how each one gives orders in a loud voice to which no one pays the slightest attention—will understand that a great deal cannot be done by a disorganised rabble, however good their intentions. At 11 o'clock nearly the whole of the south-eastern portion of the city was a mass of flames, which shot roaring into the sky, casting a baleful glare that could be seen for miles around. The number of persons surprised by the flames was not so great as it would have been had the fire occurred later in the night, when many hundreds would probably have perished, but several casualties are reported, among them being that of a man who refused to leave a box of opium rather than leave his money, and, perhaps, rather than leave his money. Some thirty persons are known to have shared his fate, but doubtless the total number of deaths will be found to have exceeded that considerably.

The roaring of the flames, mingling with the hoarse and agitated murmur of the crowd, and the bright illumination spreading for miles around formed a most impressive spectacle, the like of which has not been seen for a great many years, though fires are not of uncommon occurrence in the city, and can usually be traced to a similar cause, namely, the persistent use of lamps having glass reservoirs. This description of lamp is the cheapest obtainable, and the Chinese continue to buy them in large numbers, in spite of the many and severe lessons they have had of the criminal recklessness of the practice. This fire on Saturday night may be regarded as an open eye to the fact, that instead of being the cheapest, it is the most costly lamps they can use.

It is said that ten million taels will not replace the loss of property. Some two thousand buildings were destroyed, including a portion of the Taoist's yamen, together with three large temples and another injured. None of the foreign-occupied houses were burned, but one was for a time in considerable danger, and was abandoned by its tenants. The foreign consuls, although uninjured, will undoubtedly suffer in the temporary paralysis of trade caused by the fire.—*Mercury*.

SHAOSHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAOSHING, September 5th.
It is evident that the Chinese authorities do not intend to allow any Japanese to live and trade in peace in any inland cities or towns, either directly in person or by agent, for the Superintendent of Southern Trade has just sent orders to this province to the effect: "But the object of the proclamation which is now being issued is to be based upon a trifling precedent which happened in the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kwang-hsi, that is, about nine months ago; and the offence is, the violation of the regulations of the commercial treaty between the two countries, by a Japanese subject. The complaint is laid down in a despatch from Wang (the Chinese Minister to Japan) to His Excellency Lieh, the Superintendent of Southern Trade, the substance of which is as follows: 'I venture to inform you that in the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kwang-hsi, a Chinese merchant, named Chang T'ing-son, of the firm styled, T'eh-hsing, residing at and carrying on business in the port of Hsiao-chuan (Hakodadi), entered into a contract with the Japanese firm Chien-ku and others, to convey inland one thousand piculs of rice and other grains. The contract was made out, duly signed and stamped by the usual prohibitive accompaniment, and the usual prohibitive to sell clandestinely in transitu. The Japanese agent entrusted to go and receive the goods inland was informed that two hundred of the thousand piculs had been detained by the way (for what reason is not very clearly stated) by the Japanese merchants. An urgent appeal was at once made to the proper authorities, and after much litigation and the exhibition of bad feeling, the magistrate decided in favour of the Japanese litigants, but in so doing he committed a flagrant breach of the rules of the treaty of commerce between the two nations.'"

Now comes the strange part of this document from the Minister. He says:—"In a further petition from the Chinese merchant residing at Hakodadi, the latter informs me that Japanese merchants and traders are constantly employing secret agents from amongst the Chinese by whom they carry on a thriving trade inland by buying cotton and cocoons, and by selling to our people hand-machines for the ginning or cleaning of cotton. I therefore respectfully beg that, this communication be transmitted for the instruction of all; and request that circular instructions be issued to every place along the coast, enjoining upon all officers the necessity of strict investigation, and that, should such Japanese merchants or traders, under false names and misleading representations be met with or, if with Chinese partners they go inland for trade, for the purpose of receiving, exporting, buying or selling of goods, as in the case of the Hakodadi Chinese merchant, as soon as such persons are discovered, and the case positively proved, let all such goods be seized and detained for final confiscation. Moreover, it is allowed to native merchants and traders to make such inquiries and investigations bearing upon the matter in hand, as shall help to secure the interests of Chinese trade to native merchants." Now, these orders have been sent to all Customs departments, to prefectures and to district magistrates. The two chief Hsiao of this city under instructions from the prefect, issued the above proclamation with additional instructions, having a special local application; in which instructions it is plainly stated that we are not to allow Japanese merchants and traders to come in and out amongst us; if they do they must suffer the consequences. Now, it is not in direct conflict with international law? How is it that the Minister Wang, and the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Lieh T'eh-chen, have on the one hand, just discovered Japanese agents in the habit of trading like all other foreigners with whom China has a treaty of commerce, and that Japanese go in and out for the purpose of buying and selling Chinese and Japanese merchandise? What need was there to bring before the officials and people of China the trifling precedent of a Japanese merchant or a Japanese firm who broke the commercial treaty between the two countries nine months ago? Why, if a murder was committed on a Japanese ship, the Chinese Government can say, "We never advised going to sea tonight,"—*Mercury*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, TO-MORROW EVENING (THURSDAY), SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1894.

ALLISON'S HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLES. MIRTH AND MUSIC.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in HONGKONG.

PART I. THE COMEDITTIA, "A MODEL PAIR." Geo. Pembroke, M.D.—Mr. DANIEL H. KELLY, Jack Baxter—Mr. ALF. JAMES, Angelina—Senorita DOLORES, Polly—Miss BESSIE GARY.

Cornet and Piano Obligate.—Pro. JAS. BOYER.

Mr. JAM'S and Senorita DOLORES, in the Popular Comedietta, "AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER."

Prof. EDISON with the PHONOGRAPH, (Mr. EDISON is Special Agent for Edison's Phonograph in the Far East.)

Mr. KELLY and Miss GREY, in "IMOGENES' STRATAGEM."

FIN DE SIECLE DANCE.

PART II. To conclude with the screaming farce "IRISH JUSTICE," Characters by the Company.

SEATS may be Booked at KELLY & WALSH'S.

ADMISSION:— Dress Circle & Stalls \$2. Back Seats \$1. Soldiers and Sailors half-price to Back Seats. Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [975]

HONGKONG "ODD VOLUMES."

THE NEXT MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at the MOUNT BY ASTON HOTEL, at 9.15 P.M. The subject of discussion will be (as a sequel to the debate on the China-Japan War), SHOULD FOREIGN POWERS INTERFERE?

Chairman:—H.E. ST. WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G. A TRAM leaves St. John's Place at 8.45 P.M. SIDNEY JEFFREY, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [985]

NOTICE.

I HAVE been requested to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING to be held in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M. to consider the steps to be taken to recognize THE SERVICES RENDERED TO THE COMMUNITY during the recent PLAGUE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to Preside.

EDW. J. ACKROYD, Chairman, Provisional Committee. Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [983]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the above CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 24th inst., has been POSTPONED for WEDNESDAY, 16th Idem, at the same hour.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [975]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-

signed.

MITTSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th January, 1894. [948]

Not That Way Now.

People used to take plain cod liver oil for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles only after other remedies had been tried and found wanting.

Scott's Emulsion

is the modern idea of cod liver oil, the first instead of a final resort, when such ailments appear. The fish-fat taste is removed and the oil itself is partly digested before taken into the stomach.

Scott & Borne, Ltd., London. All Chemists.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Kingdom of China—CHAN A. FOOK, at Watson & Co., Hongkong. Hongkong, 19th June, 1894.

Intimations.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in a room before going to bed.

PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED, as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupefy or kill all insects, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odor when burning is very agreeable, and before they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD and LODGING from \$60 to \$70 per Month. R. TUCKER, Manager. Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [861]

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the FRENCH CONFESSION, a very convenient spot on SHAMSHUI, is now prepared to offer the BEST ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid to their Comforts.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality; and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY FAIR and REASONABLE.

A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with BAR attached.

V. A. ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 31st July, 1894. [834]

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor. B561

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG, (On Shau-Hai-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-Hai-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the South-east. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES, (FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00

One person, per week.....25.00

One person, per month.....85.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....120.00 to 140.00

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel. Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. [933]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS, (Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES from MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dish, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—Breakfast.....per meal \$0.75.....per Month \$12.00

Dinner.....".....".....\$0.75.....".....\$12.00

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner.....".....\$4.50

Breakfast and Tiffin.....".....\$3.00

Tiffin and Dinner.....".....\$4.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor. Hongkong, 19th June, 1894. [938]

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 17th September, 1894. [977]

To be Let.

TO LET, FROM 1ST OCTOBER.

"GREENMOUNT," CAINE ROAD, EIGHT ROOMS.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [980]

TO BE LET.

N^o. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [329]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE. No. 8, OLD BAILEY. No. 9, CHANCERY LANE. FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS. FLOORS IN ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STANTON STREET. FLOORS IN No. 5, SHILLEY STREET.

OFFICES:—PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co's GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [931]

TO LET.

N^{os}. 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. GODOWNS IN WANCHAI at the back of MCGREGOR'S BARRACKS. OFFICES and ROOMS at Connaught House. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 13th September, 1894. [922]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," in the PARADE GROUND. OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, "MARINE HOUSE," QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROOMS in "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," QUEEN'S ROAD.

HOUSE No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co. GODOWNS IN DUNDALL STREET.

